

Footwear item comprising built-in dynamic element

The present invention relates to the technical field of shoes, and more particularly to items of footwear for 5 all kinds of sport.

Such shoes are subjected to considerable mechanical stresses, in particular when playing sports in which the transfers of weight on the side spring elements are 10 frequent, such as tennis, golf, basketball, football and the like.

The present invention relates more particularly to a sole for such shoes, since this is the part which takes 15 extreme stresses and strains, while ensuring optimum comfort for the wearers of this footwear.

It is known practice to make shoe soles, for example for sports shoes having a sole whose outer face is 20 intended to come into contact with the ground and whose inner face is intended to come into contact with the foot of a wearer.

Shoes having such a sole which also houses a dynamic, 25 elastically deformable element are also known.

Document EP 0 516 874 describes a shoe in which the front part of the sole is provided with an insert, of the Belleville washer type, for storing and releasing 30 energy when walking.

Such a sole is in no way suitable for the above sports, in which the lateral stresses to which the sole and the shoe are subjected are much more intense and 35 distributed differently than in a conventional walking shoe, such as that described in that document.

The aim of the present invention is to produce a sole for a shoe intended for extreme use, in which the side supports of said sole are highly stressed, so as to encourage the sole and the foot to return to a
5 substantially normal or antagonist position by reducing energy losses in lateral weight transfers of the front part of the foot.

According to the invention, the above type of footwear
10 item is essentially characterized in that the sole comprises a dynamic support element which comprises at least two elastically deformable components or parts, for storing and releasing energy when said sole is subjected to lateral stresses, said dynamic support
15 element being positioned in the sole such that it lies at least partially beneath a zone corresponding to the front part of the foot, so as to produce a dynamic interaction between the two elastically deformable components or parts when said sole is subjected to
20 stresses and to create two respective corresponding lateral points of bearing on the ground, which are located on either side of the longitudinal axis of the shoe.

25 Preferably, the dynamic support element comprises a spring plate, positioned in the sole such as to lie at least partially beneath a zone corresponding to the arch of the foot, and at least partially beneath a zone corresponding to the front part of the foot, so as to
30 produce a dynamic interaction between the two parts of the sole thus defined.

Advantageously, the two support components or parts are joined or arranged on the spring plate.

35 More preferably still, the dynamic support element comprises at least one set of two support components or

parts, arranged longitudinally on either side of the metatarsus support zone.

According to one embodiment of the sole according to
5 the invention, the spring plate comprises at least four arms, defining an X shape for example, each of the arms bearing on a pad.

As a variant, the four arms are joined together.

10 In yet another variant, the four arms are joined together in pairs to constitute two independent pairs.

15 Preferably, the pads are located on and in the region of the periphery of an inner face of an outer layer of the sole, so as to define four zones of bearing on the ground, on the inner face.

According to one embodiment, each pad is an attached
20 compressible piece.

According to one embodiment, the plate has a central part extending longitudinally with respect to a longitudinal axis (L) of the sole, the arms extending
25 obliquely toward the pads from said central part.

According to one embodiment, the central part has a transverse groove, located in said sole in the zone corresponding to the position of the metatarsus, thus
30 allowing elastic deformation of the plate along an axis substantially normal to the longitudinal axis.

According to one embodiment, the plate has thicker parts, at least locally.

35 The thicker parts are for example made of an elastic material and are locally thinned.

According to one embodiment, the lateral supports constitute antagonist paired supports.

According to one embodiment, the dynamic element is a
5 spring plate with shape memory.

According to one embodiment, the plate is fastened by adhesive bonding to the inner face of the outer layer.

10 According to one embodiment, the spring plate is situated between the outer layer and an intermediate layer, which are separated at least locally.

The arms of the spring plate are for example made as a
15 single piece.

Preferably, the spring plate comprises at least one V-shaped piece.

20 As a variant, the spring plate comprises at least two V-shaped pieces assembled in opposition.

The present invention also aims to provide a shoe or footwear item comprising a sole extending in a
25 longitudinal direction, from a front end to a rear end, whose outer face is designed to come into contact with the ground and whose inner face is designed to support the foot directly, characterized in that said sole comprises an element for the dynamic support of the
30 lateral movement of the foot in any direction transverse to the longitudinal direction, said element being arranged at least in the front part of the foot and extending in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the sole, or its thickness, between the outer face
35 (including the latter) and the inner face (including the latter) of said sole, said element comprising at least two support components or parts for the front part of the foot, arranged in the front part of the

sole respectively on either side of the longitudinal direction, and aligned in a transverse direction, each support component being elastically deformable in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the sole, short
5 of (compression) and beyond (expansion) a nominal position or conformation under the effect of the weight of the body, via the foot, respectively when the foot bears laterally on either of the support components and when said bearing force ceases.

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Advantageously, the support components or parts are independent of one another.

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As a variant, the support components or parts are mechanically integral.

Preferably, the structure of the sole is a multi-component structure.

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In yet another variant, the structure of the sole is a one-piece structure.

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One advantage of the shoe according to the invention lies in mechanical support for the reactivity of the front of the foot.

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The shoe according to the present invention thus allows lateral dynamic support for the reactivity of the front of the foot, by encouraging easier and faster springing back during the bearing phases. Specifically, the dynamic element makes it possible to cause, at the front of the foot, the parts for bearing on the ground which are in opposition to react. On either side of the metatarsus support zone, the support parts are thus one compressed, the other relaxed.

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The dynamic element advantageously allows better control of the loads of the front of the foot during

lateral weight transfers. The wearer feels his weight distribution better such that he has better control over it.

5 Moreover, the present invention makes it possible to achieve greater speed in lateral weight transfers, the support being amplified.

10 The shoe sole according to the present invention also provides greater horizontal stability for the front of the foot, by improving foot suspension.

15 Further features and advantages will also become clear from the following detailed description, with reference to the drawings attached by way of illustrative example, in which:

- figure 1 is a perspective view of a shoe or footwear item for racket sports, having a sole according to the present invention;
- figure 2 is an exploded view of an embodiment of a sole according to the invention;
- figure 3 is a view from beneath of the sole of figure 2;
- figure 4 is a section along the line IV-IV in figure 3;
- figure 5 is a section along the line V-V in figure 3;
- figures 6 and 7 are schematic depictions of an example of how a dynamic element of a sole according to the invention works;
- figures 8 to 11 are, respectively, perspective and transverse sectional views of the dynamic element in two variants according to the present invention.

35 The shoe 10 or footwear item according to the present invention shown in perspective in figure 1 is a shoe more particularly designed to be worn when playing sports such as tennis, squash, golf, or alternatively

badminton. Naturally, the shoe 10 according to the present invention may be worn for other sports without restriction.

- 5 When playing such sports, a person often has to swing his body in lateral movements left to right and vice versa. There are a great many lateral to-and-fro movements throughout the game, and they must be rapid.
- 10 The shoe 10 has a built-in sole as shown in figure 2 which comprises for example an outer layer 1. The latter has an outer face 1a intended to come into contact with the ground and an inner face 1b. The outer face 1a may be covered with various coverings likely to improve its grip on the ground. The sole extends between a front end 20 and a rear end 30, in a longitudinal direction L.
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The sole of figure 1 also comprises an intermediate layer 2 intended to be placed on top of the outer layer 1, and on which is placed an additional sole called an inlay sole (not shown). This intermediate layer has an inner face 2b intended to come into contact with the wearer's foot. The outer layer 1 may also be provided locally with upright edges 1c, 1d, between which the intermediate layer 2 is placed.

According to an essential feature of the present invention, the dynamic element takes the form of a spring plate 3 placed in the sole, at a level which depends on the internal structure of the sole. The function of this plate is independent of the number of strata of which the sole is composed, it only matters that the wearer can bear on this plate when playing, in particular during lateral spring movements.

Between the outer layer 1 and the intermediate layer 2 is placed, for example, the spring plate 3 forming a

dynamic support element of the sole. Such a dynamic element makes it possible to store and release energy generated by considerable mechanical stresses and strains of the shoe and hence of the sole, i.e. as the
5 foot moves laterally in a transverse direction T which is substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal direction L.

The spring plate 3 is for example fastened by adhesive
10 bonding to the inner face 1b.

The intermediate layer 2 is attached to the outer layer 1, more particularly fastened to the inner face 1a of the latter, so as to create the sole according to the
15 invention.

The outer layer 1 and the intermediate layer 2 are separated at least locally, particularly in the region of the spring plate 3. The intermediate layer 2 is
20 fastened to the outer layer 1 at a part 1e forming the heel of the sole and at the periphery or upright edges 1c, 1d of a front part 1f.

The spring plate 3, shown in particular in figures 2
25 and 3, comprises four arms 4, 5, 6 and 7 joined together and defining for example an X shape.

Each of the arms 4, 5, 6 and 7 bears on a corresponding pad 4a, 5a, 6a and 7a, located on and in the region of
30 the periphery of the inner face 1b.

The pads 4a, 5a, 6a and 7a thus define four lateral zones of bearing on the ground, on the inner face 1b.

35 Each pad 4a, 5a, 6a and 7a consists for example of a compressible piece attached to the inner face 1b (cf. figures 5 and 6).

As a variant, each of the pads may be made by a slight deformation, thicker part or clearance of material on the inner face 1b, serving to position the ends of the respective arms 4, 5, 6 and 7.

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Moreover, the pads 4a to 7a may, as a variant, be located not underneath the arms but situated above the arms of the plate.

10 The spring plate 3 preferably has a central part 8 extending longitudinally with respect to a longitudinal axis L of the sole.

15 The arms 4, 5, 6 and 7 extend obliquely from said central part 8 toward the corresponding pads 4a, 5a, 6a and 7a.

According to the invention, the arms 4 to 7 extend on either side of the longitudinal axis defined by the 20 metatarsus support zone so that the pads are situated on either side of this axis. Two pairs of pads are thus defined, one consisting of the pads 4a and 5a, and the other of the pads 6a and 7a. Within each of these 25 pairs, the pads interact in opposition to allow the foot to spring back laterally.

Thus, when the pad 4a is compressed, the opposite pad 5a is relaxed, and vice versa. The same goes for the pair of pads 6a and 7a.

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The pads may also be considered as support zones or components. They may be either independent of one another or mechanically integral.

35 The central part 8 also has a transverse groove 9, extending in the sole, following a zone corresponding to the position of the metatarsus, when the spring plate 3 is fastened to the inner face 1b.

This groove 9 thus allows the spring plate 3 to deform elastically, along an axis substantially normal to the longitudinal axis L and coinciding with said groove 9.

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In one embodiment, the spring plate 3 also has thicker parts 3a.

10 One embodiment of these thicker parts 3a is shown for example in figures 2, 3 and 4.

15 The thicker parts 3a are made of a material whose elasticity allows a deformation when one or more of the arms 4 to 7 is compressed and promotes the return to the initial position. The thicker parts are for example thinner at the center or alternatively arched to enhance the compression/expansion function of the spring plate.

20 This compression/expansion function can moreover be enhanced by multiplying the lateral bearing points, by for example increasing the number of arms of the spring plate. This makes it possible to obtain an increasingly local reaction to stresses, and even a degree of 25 gradualness in this reaction. This function may also be achieved by creating recesses in the spring plate.

30 The outer layer 1 is for example provided with openings 10 and 11, in which the thicker parts 3a are engaged and positioned.

35 The openings 10 and 11 may advantageously be covered or filled with a transparent material, making it possible to see, through the outer layer 1, at least part of the spring plate 3.

Likewise, the outer layer 1 may also have complementary transparent zones, facing the pads 4a, 5a, 6a and 7a or

the ends of the arms 4, 5, 6, 7, so as to make the zones corresponding to the lateral supports visible through the outer face 1a.

5 The spring plate 3 is for example metal or made of a high-performance plastic, or alternatively of a composite.

10 The intermediate layer 2, and the outer layer 1, are made for example of rubber.

15 The sole may for example have a one-piece structure such that the dynamic support element is embedded in one of the layers or strata of the sole, or in the single layer.

20 According to a variant that has not been shown, the intermediate layer 2 may have slits facing the arms 4, 5, 6, 7 in which are placed inserts made of highly deformable and elastic materials (for example elastomer, polyurethane, etc.).

25 With their elastic properties, these inserts make it possible to improve the springing back of the front of the foot.

30 The inserts with a shape complementary to the slits preferably have shapes identical or similar to the shapes of the arms 4, 5, 6 and 7.

35 In yet another variant that has not been shown, the sole may be reduced to a single stratum, and consist for example only of the outer layer 1, the spring plate and the pads being embedded in the latter.

Figures 6 and 7 show how the spring plate 3 works.

At rest, i.e. when the sole is not stressed, the spring plate 3 lies substantially flat as shown schematically in figure 6.

- 5 When the wearer bears laterally at the front with the front part of his foot, shown for example in figure 7, the arm 7 is deformed elastically along the arrow D and compresses the pad 7a.
- 10 At the same time, the arm 5 deforms elastically and antagonistically along the arrow and expands the pad 5a. Likewise, the pad 6a opposite the pad 7a is relaxed. Likewise, the pad 4a may be compressed. The wearer may thus not only cause the dynamic element to
- 15 be subjected to lateral stresses but also stresses along the diagonal of this element.

The sole thus accompanies the movement of the foot, in particular when the foot bears laterally on the sole.

- 20 Moreover, the energy stored by virtue of the stressing of the spring plate 3 helps the foot return to another position or a rest position once the abovementioned lateral bearing forces cease.
- 25 Each lateral bearing force exerted by the foot may thus be passed on to one of the arms 4, 5, 6, 7 and may thus be supported via the functioning of the spring plate 3.

The arms 4 to 7 of the spring plate 3 are for example made as one piece. As a variant, the spring plate is obtained by fastening together two V-shaped pieces assembled in opposition.

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- 35 The dynamic support element may be made using any kind of material with elastic properties and take any geometric shape suitable for the sport played with the shoe. The structure of this element must make it possible to create at least two antagonistic lateral

supports located on either side of the longitudinal axis L of the shoe, situated in the front part of the sole.

5 Thus, in another variant as shown in figures 8 and 9, the dynamic support element 40 has constituent parts situated in the direction of the thickness of the sole. It thus has two V-shaped pieces 41, 42 whose respective arms 43, 44 and 45, 46 are situated one on top of the
10 other. Inside each pair of arms are elastic pads 47 and 48 (figure 9); as a variant, as shown in figure 8, the pads may be dispensed with and be replaced by air. The two pairs are mounted back to back, being joined at the base of the V.

15 In yet another variant shown in figures 9 and 10, the dynamic element 50 also consists of two pairs 51, 52 of arms which are spaced apart from one another and are in the shape of a V with their respective bases 53, 54 extending over a certain width. The pads 47 and 48 are situated along the longitudinal edges of the shoe, in the front part of the sole.

25 The shoe sole according to the present invention thus makes it possible to facilitate lateral springing back by reducing energy losses in lateral weight transfers of the front of the foot. The wearer has better control over the stress forces of the front of the foot since he can feel his weight distribution better. Moreover,
30 the horizontal stability of the front of the foot is improved thanks to better suspension. The dynamic element also ensures greater speed in lateral weight transfers by increasing the springing effect.

35 It goes without saying that the invention is not limited only to the embodiments described above by way of example. On the contrary, it encompasses all variants. Thus, in particular, the features presented

above could be combined differently without thereby departing from the scope of the invention.